

Kerensky Aid Begs Allies to End Bolshevik

Konovloff Tells Lansing Russians Wait End of Soviets

Present Tyranny Is Worse Than Czarism

Says Refusal of Military and Other Help Means Return to a Monarchy

Alexandre Konovloff, Vice-Prime Minister in Kerensky's cabinet, who escaped from prison and reached this country through Siberia, says that Russians consider the United States "their greatest and truest friend" and that the American army is "unique in the history of humanity."

Konovloff, who recently presented his views of the needs of Russia to Secretary Lansing and Colonel House, in a statement to The Associated Press outlined the present situation and his opinion as to the future, which of course is altogether antagonistic to claims of the friends of the Soviets.

"Unfortunately," said the statement, "Russia is performing her transformation under the tightening grip of German domination. Having entered the revolution, when, after three years of war, the country was on the verge of economic exhaustion, Russia, through further disorganization, is approaching now a critical degree of disintegration. Disappointed and disheartened, Russia, if not immediately given proper economic and military help by the Allies, will unavoidably return to reaction which under actual conditions, can bring about the country's return to czarism, supported by German bayonets."

Cites Bolshevik Tyranny

"I am glad that the real nature of Bolshevism is already properly understood in this country. The tyranny reestablished by the Bolsheviks is probably worse than the recent tyranny of czarism. They have annihilated all civic rights, they have suppressed the liberal and, partially, the Socialist press, they have arrested many prominent and respected liberal and revolutionary leaders. They have dissolved the municipal councils and zemstvos—elected by the entire population on the basis of universal suffrage, and have crowned this tyrannical policy by dispersing with bayonets the all-Russian Constituent Assembly."

"Now after the real nature of Bolshevism is clear to the entire world, the Bolsheviks themselves do not insist upon recognition of the Bolsheviks, but insist upon the recognition of the government of the Soviet Union. This is a camouflage for the Bolshevik propaganda in the Allied countries. The Soviets are class organizations, and if they would be even ideally organized, if the great masses of the Russian peasantry and proletariat would fully participate in them, which is contrary to fact, it would not make them institutions entitled to speak for the country, because even in this case many classes of Russia's population would not be represented in the government which speaks for the nation."

"Russia needs immediate general and military help. There is no doubt that action on the part of the Allies will be welcomed by an overwhelming majority of Russia if the move is precluded by a joint Allied declaration that the Allies are ready to do everything in their power, in accordance with President Wilson's declaration, to free Russia from Germany's yoke, to restore to Russia her lost territories and to preserve the Russian democracy by giving her the possibility for free development."

"It is advisable that the Allied commission should be headed by a civil commissioner, with an established political reputation, accompanied by an Allied military contingent sufficient to combat the inevitable German and pro-German opposition. The Allied mission should closely cooperate with the organs of local self-government, which will be reestablished as soon as that part of the country, where the Allied commission will enter, will return to order and the sound democratic elements will consolidate their forces to save the country."

"The country is prostrated by terrible sufferings, by lack of food, clothes and fuel, and this is the fundamental cause of the Russian crisis. This can be eliminated by a generous financial and technical help rendered Russia by her allies. On the other hand, we shall have hundreds of thousands of patriots, veterans of this war, who will be glad to rally around the military contingent accompanying the Allied commission, as around the nucleus of the future Russian army."

"The fate of Russia, the fate of

the entire Allied cause, is now being decided on the field of France, where the gallant American army is fighting side by side with the British, French and Belgian troops, but I consider it my duty to state most emphatically that the victory of the Allies, which I am sure is inevitable, will never be full and decisive without Russia's coming back to fight the Germans from the Eastern front."

"Grandmother" of Revolt Pleads for Aid for Russia

BOSTON, June 30.—A letter from Catherine Breshkovskaya, the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," has just been received by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, of this city. It is the first personal word heard from her in months.

Mme. Breshkovskaya is now in hiding, for she is a pro-Soviet Socialist and therefore opposed to the Bolsheviks. She gives no indication of her whereabouts, but, writing under date of May 12, says:

"Our poor country is only in the first class of the institutional political science, yet I hope that our allies will not forsake and will aid us as they have done all these four years. As soon as we are healthy we can be of use, too, for after this terrible experience the poor peasantry will be ashamed of their foolishness and more prudent in their actions and enterprises."

"I see how many people are more quiet, more reasonable and hopeful. Nobody will believe in the defeat of the commonwealth. On the contrary, after a lesson so cruel and so profound, we expect to see the whole world on a new way of life and prosperity."

Bolshevik Demand Return of Vessels Seized by America

MOSCOW, Thursday, June 13.—M. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, today sent a note of inquiry to DeWitt C. Poole, jr., the American Consul at Moscow, asking for information regarding the Russian steamship Simolich, of 2,600 tons gross, which the Minister says was taken over by the American government at Manila on April 10.

He also makes inquiry regarding the Russian steamships Nijni-Novgorod, 2,387 tons, the Tula and the Kishinev, taken over by the United States at Manila, and the immediate return of the vessels is requested.

Bolshevik Demand That Allies Reject The Czechoslovaks

MOSCOW, Thursday, June 13.—M. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has sent a formal note in reply to a protest made to him by the British mission in Russia and the French, American and American vice-consuls at Moscow, who asked that the Czechoslovaks be permitted to proceed at Vladivostok without interference.

After reviewing the Czechoslovak movement, M. Tchitcherine says that an attempt by the Soviet government to disarm the Czechoslovaks cannot be considered an unfriendly act by the Entente Allies and expresses the hope that the Allied Powers will not consider the Czechoslovaks as Allies. On this point he says:

"They have joined with the counter-revolutionary forces in upstaging the Soviet government wherever they have gone."

In concluding his note, the Foreign Minister says: "The people's commissioner expresses the hope that the four Entente Powers making this protest will not delay their condemnation of the Czechoslovak detachments, recognized by them as being under their protection, for their counter-revolutionary armed mutiny, which is an open, undisputed and decisive interference in the domestic affairs of Russia."

Ex-Commander of Baltic Fleet Sentenced to Die

LONDON, June 30.—A Bolshevik tribunal has sentenced Captain Stepanov, former commander of the Russian Baltic fleet, to death, according to a dispatch from Moscow to Reuters. The execution is to be carried out within twenty-four hours.

The gist of a long indictment is that, being discredited, the former commander opposed and agitated against the rule of the Soviet government. Ensign Krylenko, Bolshevik commander-in-chief of the Russian army, took the role of prosecutor. The Central Executive Committee, of the Soviet government, dismissed the captain's appeal.

Former Czarowitch of Russia III at Tobolsk

LONDON, June 30.—The former Czarowitch, Alexis of Russia, according to German papers received in Copenhagen, is at present in Tobolsk. An exchange telegraph dispatch, quoting from the German newspapers, says the former Crown Prince is seriously ill and hence unable to undertake the journey to Ekaterinburg, where he had planned to join his parents.

The former Crown Prince is under the care of his sister Tatiana.

Kerensky in Paris Meets Revolutionary Delegate

PARIS, June 30.—Ex-Premier Kerensky of Russia, who arrived in Paris yesterday, had an interview today with M. Rubanovich, a delegate of the Russian Socialist revolutionary party and a member of the International Socialist Bureau.

Beyond saying that he had come to France to work for the resurrection of the Russian people, M. Kerensky refused to make any statement. He

The Casualty List

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The army and marine casualty lists contained today 119 names, divided as follows: Killed in action, 15; died of wounds, 9; died of disease, 3; died of accidents and other causes, 3; wounded severely, 87; prisoner, 1; missing, 1.

(Names without rank given are those of privates.)

The list follows:

Army Killed in Action

BOND, Arthur E., Los Angeles.
BUCK, Charles W., Lowell, Mass.
DUGAL, Dona J., Pawtucket, R. I.
FERRERA, Enrico, Newark, N. J.
FOLGMANN, Otto F., Waterbury, Conn.
LORD, Henry A., Milo, Me.
MCKINNEY, Charles A., Bangor, Me.
RICHELBERGER, Albert, Clear Springs, Md.
SHEPARD, Charles T., Fort Wayne, Ind.
STANTON, Edward P., Bridgeport, Conn.
VINAL, Albert W., North Chelmsford, Mass.

Died of Wounds

ADAMS, John, Norfolk, N. Y.
FLOYD, Chester F., Dancy, Mass.
HARTIGAN, Richard J., 81 Congress Street, Brooklyn.
LEAHY, Joseph F., Norfolk, Conn.
PICCOLO, Angelo, Omaha, Neb.
SUTHERLAND, Gordon A., Springfield, Mass.
VAVROSKY, Robert, Chicago.

Died of Disease

HERRICK, Dr. Henry B., Cleveland.
HUNT, Norman F., Stoughton, Mass.
THOMPSON, Axy A., Elford, N. C.

Died from Accident

RADOVICH, John, Budapest, sergeant, Fond du Lac, Wis.
OBENAU, Herman E., Muskegon, Mich.
STICKNEY, Edwin, Bowden, N. D.

Wounded Severely

BOERKE, Edson M., Lieutenant, Wausau, Wis.
ALDRICH, Russell F., sergeant, Fitchburg, Mass.
GRABOWSKY, Frank, sergeant, Chicago.
GUTTER, John W., sergeant, Hickox, Tenn.
KORNIK, Harold O., sergeant, Detroit.
TURNER, William E., sergeant, Monroe, La.
BECK, Joseph, Philadelphia.
BORDENAVE, John P., San Francisco.
BROWN, Edmund G., South Manchester, Conn.
GREENBERG, Morris, 145 East Tenth Street, New York City.
HUNTLEY, Henry H., Cleveland.
JOHNSON, George G., Belmont, Wis.
LYNCH, Edward J., Waterbury, Conn.
MARTIN, Joe E., Richmond, Ind.
SUSSKIND, Mortimer, 1469 Lexington Avenue, New York City.
WALKER, Ashland City, Tenn.
BUTTERWORTH, Frank, New Bedford, Mass.
PAWSON, William J., 1542 East Twelfth Street, Brooklyn.
FOSTER, Carl C., Leominster, Mass.
GREEN, John W., Unionville, Conn.
GUILFOYLE, Michael J., Roxbury, Mass.
HARTLEY, Harry H., Bay Minetto, Ala.
HOLK, Charles, Chicago.
HURD, Chas. G., Hudson, Wis.
KENDALL, John E., Hartford, Conn.
LAWRENCE, Oscar, Canfield, Me.
LESNIOWSKI, Stanley J., Buffalo.
MALEER, Harold A., Gardiner, Me.
MARTIN, Roy B., Stoughton, Mass.
MILLS, Charles D., Bridgeport, Conn.
MORAUER, Frank, 188 East Seventy-fourth Street, New York City.
OKON, Jacob, 65 East 10th Street, New York City.
PEZZUTO, John, Province of Benevento, Italy.
PHILLIPS, Norman B., Stafford Springs, Conn.
ELISKE, Thomas F., Stevens Point, Wis.
MOWRIE, James S., Detroit.
RYAN, Dennis, Ansonia, Conn.
SCHMERTZ, Louis, 2537 West Twenty-third Street, Coney Island, N. Y.

Missing in Action

BRALSFORD, Thomas R., second lieutenant, Houston, Tex.

Army Casualties Summary

	Reported Total	June 30 to date
Killed in action	15	1,337
Died of disease	3	1,537
Died of accident	3	2,91
Died of accident or other causes	3	465
Total deaths	24	3,851
Wounded severely	87	5,165
Captured	1	121
Missing	1	264
Totals	78	9,811

Marine Casualties Summary

	Reported Total	June 30 to date
Killed in action	6	123
Died of disease	11	41
Died of accident or other causes	3	3
Total deaths	20	467
Wounded severely	41	73
Captured	1	1
Missing	1	2
Totals	48	1,252

English Demand Fair Chance for Russia

LONDON, June 30.—Resolutions expressing sympathy with Russia and deploring her present condition were carried unanimously at a mass meeting held at the London Coliseum this afternoon as a demonstration in support of a stable government in Russia.

Joseph Havelock Wilson, president of the National Seamen's Union, addressing the meeting, said: "Germany could well afford to say to-day, 'We will give you Belgium, all of the occupied territories of France and all our colonies, but leave us as we are in Russia.' If we did that Germany would have won a great and glorious victory. Russia must have a fair chance."

"In Russia the adventure type of Russia is having his day. There are thousands of real patriots who are living there in starvation, while these adventurers are living on the fat of the land."

Appeal for Czechoslovaks

N. Y. Workingmen's Council Favors Republican Move

An appeal for moral and financial aid in the establishment of a republic by the Czechoslovaks was issued by the Czechoslovak Workingmen's Council here yesterday.

The council, in its appeal, points out that the Czechs are democratic, have no aristocracy, the majority being workers and peasants. Their independence, it was said, would mean a progressive state in the heart of Europe. More than 8,000,000 inhabitants of Austria-Hungary will be freed from imperial rule if such a state is formed.

For years the council states, the Czechoslovaks in the dual empire have organized to achieve citizenship rights and against militarism and autocracy.

Unredeemed Pledges

War has brought us face to face with the necessity of sacrificing our cherished hit-or-miss method of providing for Government expenses by appropriation.

The platforms of both political parties practically committed them to the budget system. Why not, then, let us have it? Apart from the fact that it would eliminate extravagance, scandal and "pork," are we wise to accept financial guesses from public servants who, not by particular fitness, but through political fortune, have power to tax in the billions?

The estimated need of \$24,000,000,000 this year may, gauged by our previous experience, actually turn out to be double or half. The budget system would relieve the business mind of the worry and irritation which it must undergo for the next twelve months.

The Harriman National Bank is officially advised that proper budgetary action would result in saving of hundreds of millions annually. Moreover, every bank is besieged by customers in a quandary inquiring as to taxation that they may properly order their merchandise and other commitments. They are in forced ignorance and without definite information, an anomalous position which it is the obligation of the Government to relieve.

Every good housewife has a budget, and with the economic and financial experts the Government has assembled at Washington, it should not be difficult to frame a budget system for the United States that shall inform investors in the Government and taxpayers of their exact financial status.

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CORPORAL WILLIAM MUNZ

German Is Captive Of American Cousin

Member of Old 69th Finds Prisoner Is "Little Gus" His Aunt Told About

For many years Mrs. H. C. Bequest, of 355 West Fifty-ninth Street, used to keep track by letters of the progress of the children of her sister in Bremen almost as closely as she did of the career of William Munz, the son of another sister who lived in Hackensack, N. J. Often she pondered on the happy day when the two boys so nearly of an age, Willie and Gus, should meet.

Then came the war, a dearth of letters from Germany and a keener interest in Willie, who was in the 69th Regiment. When the 69th sailed as the 165th Infantry, it no longer was Willie, but Corporal William Munz. Then again Mrs. Bequest began to look forward with eager interest to the letter carrier's whistle. Her last letter from Corporal William brought strange news. Mrs. Bequest gathered that he had been assigned to guard prisoners.

"I met little Cousin Gus," wrote her American nephew. "He is safe and sound on French soil. He is not little,

but as tall as I am." ("Dear me! Little Gus must be six feet tall," mused Mrs. Bequest as she read. "He is in the best of health and very fat.")

"We got to talking about America and he told me he had aunts in America whom he had never seen and that one lived in New York and the other in Hackensack, N. J. He told me the names and I was mortified. Then I broke the news to him that I was his cousin."

"He is a big, strong fellow. I will tell more in another letter."

N. Y. Boys on Casualty List

Robert Slater Wants "Another Crack at the Huns"

Robert Slater, one of the severely wounded marines named in yesterday's casualty list, is one of the eleven children of Morris and Anna Slater, of 666 East 156th Street. Two weeks ago his mother received a letter, in which he said that he was recovering from a slight wound in the head and expected soon "to get another crack at the Huns." A younger brother, Morris, is in a National Army cantonment.

Jacob Okin, of 65 East 103d Street, before he was seriously wounded, enlisted in an artillery regiment in December, 1916, when he was eighteen years old. His parents received a letter last week, in which he said that he had been gassed, but was recovering. He is the eldest of five children.

Louis M. Schmertz, listed as severely wounded, was a Coney Island newsboy before he was drafted last December. He was the eldest of the seven children of Jacob Schmertz, of 2959 West Thirty-fifth Street, Coney Island. He trained at Camp Upton with the 308th Infantry, but was sent to France last April with the 4th Infantry.

Bears Note to Roosevelt

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 30.—When Colonel Theodore Roosevelt learned to-day that Sergeant Frank A. Ross, a non-commissioned officer in Captain Archibald Roosevelt's company, was in the Walter Reid Hospital, at Washington, minus his right hand, and having received a letter from Archie, he sent the sergeant the following telegram:

"Hear you are in hospital. Archie has written about you. Please write me at once. I wish to see you, and, of course, will do as Archie requests for you."

Sergeant Ross has a note to the Colonel from Archie, in which he asks his father to get a position for the man.

"Archie has mentioned Sergeant Ross in his recent letter," said the Colonel. "He was in the hospital the same time Archie was. The sergeant is a great man to handle men. I certainly will do everything in my power to help him, and I hope he will come here so that I can have a talk with him."

Tribute Paid by Poincare to Army Of Czechoslovaks

French President Makes Eloquent Address as Flag Is Presented

PARIS, June 30.—President Poincaré today made an eloquent address on the occasion of the presentation of a flag to the Czechoslovak army now in France. The President said France had constituted this army as testimony of her gratitude to the valiant soldiers of that race who had volunteered to serve her from the beginning of the war and had won honor and death under her flag.

"It never entered the mind of the French government," President Poincaré said, "on the day that Austria, the faithful servant of Germany's ambitions, sent an insulting ultimatum to Serbia to treat the Czechs who are resident in France, notably young students, as its enemies."

The President recalled that the protest of the Bohemian Diet was the only one made anywhere against Germany's annexation of Alsace-Lorraine. He referred to Germany's attempt to mislead the world with regard to the origin of the conflict, which he said she had unchained. Continuing, the President said:

"Let them talk. The more they talk the more they implicate themselves. At one time they confess they have formed the mad dream of imposing the German Empire's hegemony on the world. At another they charge less reckless interpreters with the task of retracting these imprudent admissions."

"One day they accuse the Anglo-Saxons, whose liberal genius and democratic customs they are incapable of understanding. The next day they cynically impute their intrigues and crimes to Russia, which they hold by the throat, imagining that by camouflaging the truth they can hide it from inattentive observers."

Berlin Contradicts Spencer's Story of Seeing "Black Book"

(By The Associated Press)

AMSTERDAM, June 30.—Captain Harold S. Spencer, of the British army, and the alleged German Black Book mentioned in the trial in London last month of Noel Pemberton-Billing, M. P., on the charge of libeling Miss Maud Allan, a dancer, were the subject of communication, published Friday evening in the Berlin newspapers from a "well informed source."

Captain Spencer, who according to statements made at the time of the trial was a member of the international gendarmie in Albania, an aide-de-camp to Prince William of Wied and later a member of the British air forces, testified that a "Black Book" prepared by German secret agents and containing the names of 47,000 British persons, said to be adjusted to war and held as hostages to Germany, had been shown to him by Prince William of Wied while he was at the head of the Albanian government.

The communication in the Berlin newspapers says Captain Spencer never was an adjutant of Prince William of Wied, as had been asserted. Neither had he been in the service of the Prince's Albanian government in any capacity.

The ex-Prince of Albania, the communication added, first heard about the alleged existence of the mysterious Black Book through newspaper reports of the Pemberton-Billing trial.

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